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A BOTANICAL JOURNAL.

Ὡς ἐμεγαλύνθη τὰ ἔργα σου, Κύριε!—πάντα ἐν σοφίᾳ ἐποίησας.
ΨΑΛΜ. *ργ΄*. 24.

Benedicite universa germinantia in terra Domino; laudate et superexaltate Eum in secula.—*Hymn. iii Pueror. v.* 76.

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DEVON PLANTS.

Botany of Dartmoor, Roborough Down, etc.

By T. R. Archer Briggs.

As I have had, during the past season, some botanizing excursions on Dartmoor, and also on Roborough Down, an extensive common lying between Plymouth and Tavistock, to the south-west of the moor, I send a few notes respecting some of the plants I have met with in these rambles, and hope they will be considered worth insertion in the 'Phytologist.' On the 9th of last September I visited Clacywell or Classenwell Pool, a large pond of water a few miles from Princetown, a village now well known on account of its being close to Dartmoor prison, a large building first erected for French prisoners of war, but now used for the reception of convicts, who are employed in cultivating the surrounding moor. The pool is thought quite a curiosity, on account of its being so deep as to have been long considered unfathomable, and its being said to be subject to periodical falls and rises. Being a large sheet of water (305 yards in circumference at the water's edge, according to a note in Carrington's 'Dartmoor'), and lying high in a truly moorland situation, I had hoped to find some rare plants around it: in this, however, I was disappointed, as the vegetation about it was as little diversified and uninteresting as that of the surrounding moor. On continuing my walk for a mile or two in the direction of Walkhampton village, I met with a promising-looking bog below Lethitor, and soon found there *Pinguicula lusitanica* in plenty, *Hypericum Elodes, Epilobium palustre, Rhynchospora alba, Eleocharis multicaulis,* and of course *Drosera rotundifolia.* As I had previously collected specimens of *Polypodium Phegopteris* and *Lastrea Fœnisecii* in a lane near Nosworthy Bridge, not very far from the grand-looking mass of rock called Sheepstor, and had found a magnificent plant of the latter species, with fronds from nine to ten inches long, in a hedgebank near the beautiful semi-moorland village of Meavy, my vasculum was pretty well filled. *Ceterach officinarum,* a Fern by no means rare in this neighbourhood, grows on a wall near Meavy churchyard, and *Eleogiton fluitans* was seen in the river near Sheepstor Bridge. *Teesdalia nudicaulis* was found near Roborough, but not in such abundance

BRITISH MUSEUM

as I have seen it on sand-heaps by the river Meavy, between the village and Hoo Meavy. On examining my specimens of *Rhynchospora* I was struck with the peculiar way in which this plant perpetuates itself and increases by forming almost semibulbous shoots within the sheaths at the base of the stalk, which shoots when quite rootless; a touch is in some cases sufficient to detach it from the parent stem. This plant also grows in a bog near the Virtuous Lady Mine. *Eleocharis multicaulis* seems to be more plentiful than *E. palustris* in this neighbourhood, as I have also found it near Whistman's Wood, Dartmoor, in a bog near the Virtuous Lady Mine, and at "The Combe," a small bog in the parish of Egg Buckland, about four miles from Plymouth.

On the 18th of September I collected some fine specimens of *Lycopodium Selago* from a mighty tor, called, I believe, Lydford, between the West Dart and Cowsic rivers, and also saw it, more sparingly however, at another tor in the same neighbourhood. It was only found in earth in crevices between the stones that form the grand masses always called tors in the neighbourhood, and was not seen on the ground around. I once, however, and once only, found a small plant on one of the leat-banks on Roborough Down. From a damp pasture almost on the borders of Dartmoor, and near Walkhampton, I, on the 30th of August, collected some fine specimens of *Alchemilla vulgaris*, which species I have never seen anywhere else in this neighbourhood. A few years ago I found a patch of another subalpine plant, *Antennaria dioica*, on Roborough Down, but have not subsequently been able to find it; on the 15th of last September, however, when crossing part of the Down, I was delighted to meet with another patch of this pretty plant. *Centunculus minimus* occurs in so many spots on this large common that it may be said to be not rare there. It frequently grows in company with the elegant little *Radiola Millegrana*, and, like it, affects damp spots where the herbage is scanty. Besides these two plants a botanist may find on this down *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Sagina subulata*, *Ulex nanus* (very abundant), *Lathyrus macrorhizus* var. *tenuifolius*, *Ornithopus perpusillus*, *Peplis Portula*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Carlina vulgaris*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, *Erica Tetralix* with white flowers (very sparingly), *Gentiana campestris*, *Pedicularis palustris*, *Veronica scutellata*, *Scutellaria* *minor, Anagallis tenella, Gymnadenia conopsea, Habenaria bifolia, Isolepis setaceus,* and *Lastrea Oreopteris.*

10, *Torrington Place, Plymouth, October* 10*th.*

PLANTS OF BRAUNTON BURROWS.

A Few Gatherings on Braunton Burrows, North Devon.

By the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, M.A.

Some years having elapsed since I had visited this sandy paradise of botanists, I gladly availed myself of an offered seat in the carriage of some kind friends who were intending an excursion in that direction. Our party consisted of four ladies, my old friend and late fellow-curate (an enthusiastic naturalist), and an elderly gentleman, uncle to the ladies, who, having worked botanically most of the northern districts of England, was anxious to investigate the riches of the sandy tract he had long known by name.

The road from Ilfracombe to Braunton is sufficiently well known that I need not describe it; enough to say, it is a long pull against collar nearly all the twelve miles, but the sides of the valley are richly wooded, with picturesque masses of rock at intervals, quaint farmhouses, and a nice little trout-stream rippling at the bottom, so that though one's progress is rather slow, the eye has plenty of pleasant occupation, and the excursion is exceedingly enjoyable. About a mile and a half from "'Cowhe," a road branches off on the right to Mutchoe, and another on the the left to—I forget where; but on the loose stone wall grows an abundance of *Lastrea Fœnisecii* in its most recurved form, dwarf, stiff and curly as the feathers of a Friesland fowl, scarcely to be recognized for the same plant which one finds luxuriant in Clovelly Wood. Several other dwarf forms of Ferns are also to be found here, *e.g.* of *L. Filix-mas, L. multiflora,* and *Asplenium Filix-fœmina.* However, our business lay further on. Braunton itself is a large and rather untidy village, lying in a richly-wooded hollow, and possesses a curious dilapidated church which is remarkable for a very broad nave without aisles, richly-covered seats, wonderfully good for their date, A.D. 1500, and the remains of a large stained-glass window. To get to the Burrows, you have to go through the village and away to the right. We noticed, in passing, several cottages almost covered by the most luxuriant plants of *Leycesteria formosa* I ever saw, and the old walls are richly besprinkled with *Cheiranthus* and *Centranthus*. I may mention here that *Leycesteria* and *Centranthus* seem to have taken up a permanent position on the rocks and walls about Torquay.

On emerging from the village the road runs alongside the river Taw, past coal-stores and lime-kilns, and its edges are enlivened by the blue flowers of *Cichorium Intybus*. We now turn to the left, and come to a gate up a wild lane, and are met by a demand for sixpence for permission to go on to the Burrows, whose great sand-hills and lighthouse we see dimly in the distance. The road now gets very rough, and lies between a high bank on the left, which divides it from the river, and deep dykes on the right in which grow a multitude of marsh plants, the Hill-rush, whose great brown maces were waving lazily in the hedge, *Sparganium ramosum*, and Sedges innumerable. We go on and on, and the road gets worse and the gates perpetual, till a sharp turn to the right brings us to the beginning of the Burrows. Here we alighted, and began to inspect our ground, and were not long before we discovered a profusion of *Viola Curtisii*, Forst., which Mr. Gosse and many others have described as *Viola lutea*, which it is not. *Erodium cicutarium a maritimum* were also abundant, and *Anagallis tenella*, mingled with occasional plants of *A. arvensis* and *Lithospermum officinale*. A peculiar and sickening odour soon betrayed the presence of *Hyoscyamus*, which, though not in flower, seemed determined we should not pass it by unnoticed. We had now got fairly among the sand-hills, and lost sight of all view, and, with the exception of *Juncus acutus* and *maritimus ?*, found but few plants. Presently we came on patches of turf which afforded us *Lepigonum rubrum*, *Sagina procumbens, Chlora perfoliata, Erythræa pulchella, Cynoglossum officinale, Reseda Luteola, Galium verum, Samolus Valerandi, Solanum Dulcamara β lignosum, Marrubium vulgare*, and *Hypericum humifusum*. On ascending the sand-hills, a lovely view burst on our sight, taking in Bideford and Appledore, and the coast out to Hartland Point, on the left; and the long reach of Burrows stretching away to Saunton rocks, and Baggy Point, on the extreme right; the lighthouse, familiar to many from Hullah's beautiful setting of Charles Kingsley's "Three Fishers," making a central point, while the "harbour bar was moaning" in the distance. The lighthouse is rather uglier than most structures of its kind, but we were glad enough of its vicinity, for a drenching mist came in suddenly from the sea, and made us hasten our steps as well as the loose sand would allow. Here a new difficulty met us: the lighthouse-keeper's wife refused us admittance, which, knowing that parties are constantly in the habit of eating their luncheon within the walls, we thought rather odd, and got hold of the assistant-keeper, who seemed inclined to admit us to *his* portion of the building, when out came the master and accused us of tampering with his servant: "the Government orders were strict," etc. However, after some blustering, his official wrath subsided, and he shut his eyes to the iniquitous fact that his assistant allowed us the use of an unoccupied room in his dwelling, where we might get out of the rain and refresh ourselves. In about half an hour the mist cleared off and we emerged from our shelter, and recommenced our search. Not far from the lighthouse we found *Ligustrum vulgare*, which is frequent all round the skirts of the Burrows, *Urtica pilulifera*, *Echium vulgare*, *Lecopsis*, *Cakile maritima*, and *Illecebrum verticillatum*. After this we were ambitious of discovering *the* plant of the locality, *Scirpus Holoschœnus*, but our friend the assistant-keeper would not allow us the pleasure of doing so for ourselves, and insisted on guiding our steps in the proper direction. "Ladies and gentlemen from Ilfracombe, and London, and Yorkshire, come every year to find the big Rush," he informed us. However, there is enough of it, though only in a few spots, and consequently no fear of its extirpation, so we had little scruple in supplying ourselves with specimens. Hitherto we had kept together, but now agreed to divide our party, and to meet again at the gate where we had first entered. I and my friend went down to the sea to try to get a view with a small camera I had with me; but the scenery was not adapted for our purpose, so we betook ourselves to the common objects of the seashore, among which latter we found a "Portuguese man-of-war," but he was unfortunately deceased and stinking, and swarming with sand-hoppers. A few days before, we had secured a live one in a rock-post at Mutchoe. The dew was now shining brightly on the wet sand, and barefooted fisher-boys with golden hair and deep blue eyes, such as Hook loves to paint, were running merrily and noisily on the shore. Rain however warned us that we must be getting back, and we wandered slowly towards our place of meeting by another route to that by which we came, finding however little to add to our vasculum. A dyke near the entrance gate, which we had overlooked previously, afforded magnificent plants of *Lythrum Salicaria,* also *Scutellaria galericulata, Sparganium ramosum, Alisma Plantago, Myosotis palustris, Melampyrum pratense,* and plenty of very large *Pulicaria dysenterica.* Our northern friend was delighted with his treasures, but greatly puzzled by the alarming change in nomenclature since "his day," he being of the good old school of "Smith," etc. Indeed, I suppose there are few spots in the country where so many of the less common plants may be collected in a short time as on these celebrated Braunton Burrows. Had we had time to get to Saunton End, we might have added many more to our box, *e.g. Matthiola sinuata, Atropa Belladonna, Anchusa sempervirens, Convolvulus Soldanella, cum multis aliis.* The *Anchusa,* by the way, I had found near Woollocombe sands a few days before, and the Vicar of Ilfracombe has found *Œnothera biennis* both there and at Braunton Burrows. It is much to be wished that some competent local botanist would work up a complete list of the Burrow plants, including the dykes and Saunton rocks; I expect the number would be astonishing. As a beginning, I append a list of some of the *rariores.*

Ranunculus sceleratus.
Ranunculus Flammula, and β reptans.
Glaucium luteum.
Matthiola sinuata.
Brassica oleracea.
Cochlearia officinalis.
Cochlearia danica.
Cakile maritima.
Crambe maritima.
Reseda Luteola.
Reseda lutea.
Viola Curtisii (Forst.).
Saponaria officinalis.
Silene maritima.
Sagina procumbens.
Sagina maritima.
Hypericum humifusum.
Erodium cicutarium.
Erodium maritimum.
Trifolium fragiferum.
Geum rivale.
Rosa spinosissima.
Peplis Portula.
Tamarix anglica.
Œnothera biennis.
Montia fontana.
Illecebrum verticillatum.
Lepigonum rubrum.
Eryngium maritimum.
Apium graveolens.
Œnanthe Lachenalii.
Erigeron acris.
Artemisia maritima.
Ligustrum vulgare.
Chlora perfoliata.
Erythræa pulchella.
Convolvulus Soldanella.
Cynoglossum officinale.
Lycopsis arvensis.
Echium vulgare.
Lithospermum officinale.
Myosotis palustris.
Solanum Dulcamara, β marinum (Bab.).
Atropa Belladonna.
Hyoscyamus niger.
Orobanche minor.
Verbascum Thapsus.
Eufragia viscosa.
Veronica Anagallis.
Salvia Verbenaca.
Scutellaria galericulata.
Marrubium vulgare.
Teucrium Scorodonia.
Teucrium Scordium.
Anagallis arvensis.
Anagallis tenella.
Glaux maritima.
Samolus Valerandi.
Statice Limonium.
Statice spathulata.
Armeria maritima.

Plantago Coronopus.
Plantago maritima.
Salsola Kali.
Chenopodium rubrum.
Euphorbia Paralias.
Euphorbia portlandica.
Urtica pilulifera.
Salix fusca.
Listera ovata.
Epipactis palustris.
Iris fœtidissima.
Juncus maritimus.
Juncus acutus.
Alisma Plantago.
Triglochin maritimum.
Sparganium ramosum.
Ruffia maritima.
Zannichellia palustris.
Scirpus maritimus.
Scirpus Holoschœnus.
Carex extensa.
Carex divulsa.
Sclerochloa maritima.
Sclerochloa distans.
Festuca rubra.

Ilfracombe, August, 1862.

EAST ANGLIAN BOTANY.

(*Continued from page* 335.)

On Tuesday, the 15th (St. Swithin's day), our walk was by the Waveney, on the Suffolk side, and we sauntered or loitered about its banks till we heard almost accidentally that Burgh Castle was in that direction, and toward this ancient ruin we now proceeded.

While on our way thither for the first time, for we went again on the 21st, the ditches and opposite arable land about the village of Burgh, by their alluring aspect, tempted us to deviate from the river bank, which by this time had become wearisome. Botanists never lose their way, or, in other words, they improvise a way, and all ways are conducive to their pursuits, especially if accompanied by change of situation and soil. This divergence from the river-side added at least a long mile to our walk, for, at the place where we turned to the left to go through the meadows to Burgh Castle, we were not more than half a mile from the object of our search, if we had kept by the bank of the stream, but, by going through the village, we both increased the distance and added several interesting plants to our diurnal list.

Nothing was met with in the marshes which had not previously been observed, but in the lane from thence, leading up to the street or road, some strange forms of *Mentha aquatica* were collected. In and about this village *Sisymbrium Sophia* abounded, as indeed it did near villages in all this part of Suffolk. *Chelidonium majus* and *Smyrnium Olusatrum* made their appearance, but so sparingly, and under such suspicious circumstances, as the purists say, that if we had not known something of their history and distribution previously, they would have been entered in our list of the acquisitions of this day as evident or probable escapes.

There was one plant, *Lycium barbarum*, which, judging from its abundance and thriving appearance in a decidedly spontaneous or wild state, would have figured here as a genuine native had we never seen it but in Suffolk, and never read of it but in the 'Cybele.' About Burgh, and in several other parts of Suffolk and the adjoining county, there cannot be the slightest doubt of its complete naturalization. How long it may have been here history does not reveal, but the plant tells its own story and reveals its perfect adaptability to our soil and clime, *i. e.* to the climate and soil of Suffolk and Norfolk, where it grows abundantly, and is quite at home. How long it has been in these parts the present historian cannot determine, but whether it has been here since the building of Burgh Castle, where we did not see it, or only since the discovery of America, which some authors say is the place of its nativity, (others say it is African,) it is likely to grow here till doomsday.

Saponaria officinalis is another of the naturalized species about Burgh.

In our way to the castle, we passed to the left of the church; for, instead of going right through to the little haven or landing-place, whence there is a path under the cliff to the ruins, we went by the Bolton Road till we came within sight of the ancient walls on the other side of a turnip field.

The view of this noble remnant of bygone times burst upon us unexpectedly on our right. This we counted a piece of good luck, for we both enjoyed the pleasing surprise, and the view on this side is far more imposing than when it is seen from the river bank, although anciently this was the grandest part of the building. The front to the river being built on a cliff, and though flanked by two prominent portions of the fortress, is now so overgrown with rank vegetation that the wall is, in summer, quite concealed, and appears as a more elevated portion of the inconsiderable acclivity on which it is built.

On the north, or Yarmouth side, the wall is naked, and exhibited in all its extent, elevation, and massive thickness.

Those who have seen Richborough Castle, near Sandwich, Kent, will need no description of Burgh Castle, in Suffolk. These two ancient castles may be called counterparts of each other. The exterior walls alone remain, constructed of Roman tiles or thin brick, in layers, and between these layers masses of concrete, hard as a rock; not solid masonry, but equally strong and more durable.

The area enclosed by the walls of Burgh Castle appears to be smaller than that of Richborough; only the east wall of the latter is wanting, long since swallowed up in the sea of Pegwell Bay. Here the wall is complete, or nearly so. The ground inside was cropped with wheat.

We went round the interior, and surveyed the unmouldering remains, built, one might say, not for 99 years, nor for 999 years,—it has lasted longer than this last period,—but, like the Cyclopean and Pelasgic monuments, for ever, or until the great cataclysm which is destined to overthrow all the works of the most eminent architects and builders of all times.

The plants on the wall, at least those visible to us, were of the very commonest kinds; except *Potentilla argentina,* we did not observe one worth mentioning; none celebrated either for rarity or beauty adorn this ancient castle.

Towards the river, on the south and west sides as aforesaid, the ruins were overgrown with Ivy and other arborescent forms of vegetation, and the slope below produced plenty of Fennel, like its Kentish contemporary. We did not see *Smyrnium,* though it probably grows here as well as at Richborough, but we saw unknown Verbascums, a genus of plants which we never saw near Richborough.

At the base of the cliff between the castle and the river, (we wish to indicate the spot with as much definiteness as possible, because it might seem pedantic, or an affectation of fear for the extirpation of a rare plant, to conceal its locality, especially of a plant so difficult to extirpate as *Sonchus palustris,*) in the ditch surrounded by reeds and Water Figwort, there is a small colony of the Marsh Sow-thistle. It was not in flower when we were there, but we brought a bit of the plant in our tin case, by way of sample, like the Greek scholar who carried a brick in his pocket to show the quality of the house which he wanted to sell.

This, in our simplicity, was at first believed to be a discovery, but it turned out to be none at all. However, it was a pleasure by us unexpected in this part of the country, for the station is not in Turner and Dillwyn's 'Botanist's Guide.'

Opposite to this ditch, under the castle cliff, and between it and the river, there is a sort of water meadow, but the grass produced on it was of the coarsest and commonest description. In this marsh, near the river, a few examples of *Œnanthe Lachenalii* were seen, and it was scattered throughout the meadow; but this plant, which occurs here and there, was nowhere, in this part of the country, so common as it is in the salt-marshes of Kent. But there was a rarer plant in this quarter, and one not yet detected in Kent, nor in Essex either.

A sharp outlook was kept for *Lathyrus palustris*, and some other rarities which grow here, or used to grow. The Marsh-pea certainly grows here, not in very great plenty, but he would be a very greedy collector who took away all, or even materially diminished the number of plants. It is perennial, as most of our readers are aware, and increases by the roots as readily as by seed. *Valeriana officinalis*, the genuine variety, was also seen here.

Lathyrus palustris is one of the plants that must be looked for by those who wish to get it. It does not, like the *Sonchus*, obtrude itself on the notice of the passer-by, and like the

> "Buttercups will be seen
> Whether you will or not."

This beauty lurks behind the tall Sedges, like Damœtas,—"Tu post carecta latebas,"—and presents little to distinguish it from *Lathyrus pratensis*, but its modest iron-bluish small blossoms, which never exhibit a fine truss like *Vicia Cracca*, only here and there a stray blossom or two with some half-developed pods on the lower part of the stem.

Lepturus filiformis appeared close by the river, opposite Burgh Castle, and this was the only station wherein we observed it.

Samolus Valerandi was pretty abundant here, as in most of the ditches in the Fens.

The *Sonchus* and *Lathyrus* were the crowning feats of this walk, and we were contented to turn our faces northwards to Yarmouth, for the shadows were now lengthening, and our uneasy appetites reminded us that we had not yet dined, and we had a two hours' walk between our present locality and that which was to be the scene of our prandial recreations.

While walking homewards by the fields,—for there is a walk all the way to Gorleston, and not one stile to climb over,—kissing-gates, as they are called here and in Middlesex also, (turnstiles,) are liberally provided. In returning to Yarmouth through the village of Burgh, more of *Lycium barbarum* was seen, and also a few plants of *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Cichorium Intybus*, and *Fumaria capreolata*.

On the bank of a large field nearer Burgh than Gorleston, *Rosa spinosissima* grows in tolerable abundance; also a plant or two of *Arabis Thaliana*. This plant was not nearly so common here as *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

Erodium cicutarium was very common on the sandy ground here (all the ground here is sandy or peat), and it was singularly luxuriant, and usually bore white flowers.

On our way through Gorleston marshes *Carex Pseudo-cyperus* was booked as one of the rarities, and this was the finale to our second day's botanizing about Yarmouth.

We returned to this part of our hunting-ground on the 19th, retracing much of the route formerly walked over, with this difference,—instead of going to Burgh and Burgh Castle, we diverged to the left to Belton and Fritton.

The Decoy, or "'Coy," as they call it here, decoyed us not much to our advantage, or, as the sententious Roman said, *parum rebus*. Notwithstanding this, we had a very successful day, but not in the Belton bogs nor in the Fritton decoy.

There is a productive bog about half a mile before reaching Belton village in coming from Burgh by the road; perhaps it is two miles from Burgh by the road, but by the river it is barely one mile from Burgh Castle to Belton. They say it is no distance from Burgh, for the two villages are contiguous; but country people are liberal in their estimates of distance. The bog above mentioned was on the left of the road, and very accessible; and as St. Swithin blew strong blasts of wind, mingled with dust and small pebbles, and did not pour out rain by the hogshead, we were fain to take shelter in the marshes, where the strong breezes did not hurl the sand and gravel on our faces, to the great injury and discomfort of our eyes.

Ranunculus Lingua and *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ* were plentiful enough in most of the swampy ditches, but here we first observed the latter in flower. *Menyanthes trifoliata* also abounded, but almost all of the plants in seed. The herbage was most luxuriant.

Stratiotes aloides was also in great plenty, and we were fortunate enough to find a few plants still in flower.

After amusing ourselves in looking for *Epipactis palustris*, we left this bog and went into a bit of heath terminating in another swampy bottom, for most of the heaths hereabout have a marshy fringe, and these quaking bogs are the most productive localities in this district.

Here we quickly perceived *Carduus pratensis, Orchis latifolia*, several Carices which for the present must be nameless, and the pretty *Anagallis tenella. Lastrea Thelypteris* was common, *Osmunda regalis* not very rare; and among these the rare *Lathyrus palustris.*

In another part of the same bog, but on the opposite side of the road, and a hundred yards nearer the village, large plants of *Cicuta virosa* were seen, and collected also, though at the expense of wetting both the small and great ends of both our *moggans.*

In the same bog, which was mere water covered with a thin film of matted roots of Carices and other aquatics, and which, being elastic, gave way below the feet like a water-bed, the vegetation was chiefly such plants as root in water: *Carex ampullacea, Menyanthes,* and the precious *Cicuta virosa,* which fringed the deep ditch between the road and the marsh.

Elated with this capture, we went ashore, sat down, and emptied the water from our shoes, wrung or twisted it out of our *tibialia,* and hung them up to dry on our collecting-apparatus, and then trudged on to the village of Belton.

On the roadside, close to the railway, viz. where the latter crosses the road on an arch, and on the right side of the way going from the marshes to the church, there was plenty of *Borago officinalis, Erysimum cheiranthoides,* some *Camelina sativa ?*, and the never-absent *Sisymbrium Sophia.*

In the churchyard through which we passed there grew *Smyrnium Olusatrum* in great abundance.

Our route was Fritton, and we were directed to take the Decoy as a halfway locality. Here we were promised *Lastrea cristata* and a rich collection of good plants, all obtainable through the civilities of the gamekeeper, and the courteousness of a lady who rented a farm at the Decoy, and also kept boats, which were hirable by sportsmen, the followers of Izaak Walton, and which might be useful to hunters of the picturesque, but superfluous to botanists. Our experience now, as in former times, taught us not to put our trust in game-preservers, nor in fair tenants of preserved premises accessible only by silver passports.

We passed the northern end of the decoy, and crossed the little brook which supplies its flood, wherein we saw Water Lilies both white and yellow, with plenty of *Lastrea Thelypteris*, and several other things which would be called rare in some parts of the country. Our great object was to botanize about the decoy or in the bogs adjoining, and we relied on the civilities of the gamekeeper, and hoped to get permission to enter and search for ourselves; as his cottage was close by, not more than a hundred yards from the road, we reckoned on enjoying this pleasure. But alas! we soon learned that we had reckoned without our host, and that our hopes were delusive. We found the gamekeeper civil enough, but he politely told us that before he could admit us we must produce the authority of Sir Morton Peto,—an impossibility, for Sir M. Peto was in another locality, and it is possible that if he had been at home he might have objected to our going along the edges of the pond, lest we might disturb the fish, and be the innocent cause of miscarriage in the female part of the finny race, which might perchance be in an interesting condition.

This civil official prevailed on us to make an application to Mrs. Guy, the fair and courteous lessee of the Decoy farm, and the owner of the boats, of whom tackle and other contrivances for killing wild birds and for catching fish could be hired.

This arrangement did not suit us exactly, for in the first place we had to retrace our steps at least a mile, and there was another long mile of a very dusty road to be trodden ere we reached Mrs. Guy's; a third reason, more potent than both the others together, forcibly struck us, viz. that the mistress of the fishing-boats and fowling-pieces would think she had but sorry customers in people who were seeking only wild plants. However we were persuaded, went, and, unlike Cæsar, did not conquer, but were vanquished and returned empty-handed. The usual "No admission except on business" was very courteously tendered, and we took our leave, resolving next time to follow our own counsels, consoling ourselves with the reflection that we were not the first who had been vanquished by the fairer portion of humanity.

The Decoy, about which so much has been already advanced, is an extensive though narrow piece of water, two or three miles long and about a furlong in width. It is in the depression between the sandy plain of Belton and that about Lound and Herringfleet.

It is surrounded with a plantation, which is fenced on the road side. This enclosure and plantation are not of long existence, for the trees are all young.

It is a decoy for wild fowl and a preserve for game.

If we ever have the good hap to be at the Decoy again, instead of returning along its western side, through Fritton, to St. Olave's, we would prefer the eastern side, where there is a heath; possibly it is open, and the distance to St. Olave's would not be much enlarged by going on the eastern side of this *broad*.

On our way to the decoy from Belton, and about halfway, we saw *Petroselinum sativum* pretty well established, and on our way from the gamekeeper's cottage to Mrs. Guy's, on the bank under the paling, there were a few specimens of *Veronica montana*.

From the decoy we went through Fritton to St. Olave's station, and while waiting for the train, looked into the ditches between St. Olave's Bridge and the New Cut at Haddisco, which joins the two rivers, Waveney and Yare, several miles ere they unite above Bradden.

Here were seen some Potamogetons not yet determined; one of them was *P. perfoliatus*, and another *P. prælongus*. They abound in the Waveney.

By the roadside, near the station at St. Olave's, a fine white variety of *Carduus nutans* was seen. Here our day's botanizing ended, and we returned to Yarmouth by train.

The 21st of July was the day of our last and most successful inroad into these parts of Suffolk.

On this morning we intended to go to St. Olave's or to Belton by an early train, but as there are two stations at Yarmouth, and trains for Lowestoft and Ipswich leave both, it so happened that we were too early for that from the one station and too late for that from the other, so we decided that it would be better to walk than to wait. The walk to St. Olave's was a rather severe trial of our muscular endurance, but waiting an hour and a half at the station was a greater drain on our temper and patience.

We made several fruitless attempts to cut across the marsh to the path between Gorleston and Burgh, and at last resigned ourselves to the inevitable necessity of walking along the Suffolk side of Braden,—the *broad,* the enlarged expanse of the Yare above the harbour, where we had been several times before, and did not much like it, and therefore would have gladly had more than "Hobson's choice," if this had been practicable.

This time we confined ourselves to the river bank, and after reaching the confluence of the Waveney with the Yare, we soon saw and reached Burgh Castle, where we found the *Sonchus palustris* just beginning to show blossom; for it is nearly a fortnight later than *S. arvensis,* and its flowers are not nearly so large and showy, fewer appear at once, and its stem is about twice the height of that of the common species.

From Burgh Castle we skirted along the river's brink for a short mile, and then turned off to the left over the marshes, with the intention of reaching a heath or common which we could see across the bogs, and which we had seen while coming by rail from St. Olave's on the 19th.

In the ditches here there was great abundance of *Œnanthe Phellandrium,* a plant not rare in these fens. On the borders of the marsh, *i.e.* between the bog and the common, or what had been recently common, a fine colony of *Stellaria glauca* was observed. This species should be frequent in Norfolk and Suffolk, and probably is so; our visit was rather early, and the season was rather late, consequently we did not see much of this plant.

At the Belton station we learned that there would be no train for Yarmouth till very late in the evening; our only means of getting back in time was by taking the train at St. Olave's.—*Note.* Several trains stop at this station by signal. Few stop at Belton.

From the Belton station we traversed this barren heath and marsh lying between the heath and the river Waveney. The only rarities worth mentioning were *Stratiotes, Hottonia,* one or two spikes with a few of the uppermost flowers; many Potamogetons, of which the most abundant was *P. gramineus,* which in this part of Suffolk is as plentiful as *P. pectinatus.* One form with very long leaves and without fruit was thought to be *P. zosteræfolius,* but it is not yet determined. The botanists resident in these parts are requested to observe these aquatics, and to send the result of their observations to the 'Phytologist.'

In a depression at the extremity of the heath, near the fenny parts which bound the river, some plants of *Thalictrum flavum* were growing, a few of them only just showing flowers.

This was the first example of a not uncommon species that we saw during our ten days' excursion; hence we concluded that it was not frequent in this part of the country.

In a ditch by the edge of a meadow, and surrounded by its usual concomitants,—the common Reed (*Sparganium*), Water Figwort, etc.,—our old favourite *Sonchus palustris* again appeared. This station is in the same tract as the Burgh Castle locality, but several miles higher up the stream. The plants here grew very sparingly, only a few stragglers, but some minutes' walk in the same direction brought us to a fine patch of this rare plant, which was growing in a dense, round, lofty mass, on a slightly elevated part of the ditch bank. Here we counted as many as from twenty to twenty-four plants or stems, none of them yet in flower.

In a meadow, inside a gate where there was a cart-road by which the produce (hay) of these marshes was carried away, among a luxuriant growth of rushes there grew, to us, a very unusual state of *Galeopsis* not yet determined. It is quite as tall as *G. Tetrahit*, but differs from this species in the stem and flowers. It comes nearer to what we raised from seeds sent by a Continental correspondent, who gave with them the name *G. villosa*. The flowers were pure white in dense whorls, and the stem was hairy rather than prickly, and *not* swollen above the joints.

While admiring this new acquisition, and hesitating whether we should go to St. Olave's, along the river-bank, which was within less than a couple of hundred yards from the place where we stood, or should go over the heath, the farmer who occupies these lands entered, and we courteously accosted him and asked the way to the station. He rather gruffly rejoined that there was no way, road, nor path here. On our modestly telling him that a loaded waggon had just passed, and reminding him that there was a path by the river, *i.e.* on the bank, he said there was no way except for him and his servants, etc.; he further asked if we were not botanizing gentry. We of course did not deny the soft impeachment, but qualified our propensities by stating that we did indulge them occasionally, but only in *a small way*. He stoutly insisted that he had seen us before; but this we as stiffly denied. He asked if we had not come from Lowestoft? This we did not admit, but confessed that we had come from Yarmouth, or rather from London, solely desirous of seeing the native productions of *his* beautiful marsh and heath-lands.

The farmer had no sympathy with our admiration of rural beauty, and complained that we, *i. e.* the fraternity, left the gates open or unshut after passing through. This was the burden of his charge against us. To this we pleaded not guilty, and fortunately we could do this with a good conscience, for the only gate we had entered was close by, and through this his own waggon had passed, and it was duly shut when he arrived.

After telling us in not very civil terms that we were trespassers, which we could not deny, though we pleaded the innocency of our pursuits, and appealed to his better feelings, at the same time laying down the laws of kindness and courtesy, whereby a passport is usually granted to the harmless members of our brotherhood,—he told us that he did not understand these laws of civility, and refused to admit their obligations. After offering many humble apologies for our ignorance, both of the geography of the country and the churlishness of some of its inhabitants, we took our leave, not without carrying away with us some disagreeable reminiscences of the ungraciousness of this specimen of the farming portion of the men of Suffolk. It is charitably to be hoped that he is a solitary sample of rustic rudeness, or that he is the representative of a very limited class.

We are well aware that farmers, whose lands are exposed to the ruthless inroads of the thoughtless population of our great towns, have often but too much reason to complain that their gates are left open, and their crops trampled down and wantonly injured. But gentlemen who carry the vasculum are never liable to this charge. They are too often indebted to the courtesy of the owners and occupiers of land to be guilty of acts either of wantonness or carelessness; and this little episode is published as a hint or a caution to the younger members of the confraternity, to beware of leaving gates unshut, and to avoid as much as possible making gaps in hedges, trampling down grass about to be mown, and breaking stalks of growing or ripe corn.

From this fen, where we had seen the *Sonchus* and the *Galeopsis,* we traversed the heath in the direction of St. Olave's station, and in our way encountered a fine *Sphagnum* bog, but failed to see *Malaxis paludosa*; probably we were too early. We did not see *Narthecium ossifragum*; and what is stranger still, we did not see this not uncommon plant during our many long walks in Suffolk and Norfolk. Were we too early? By this time, the 21st of July, every peaty bog in Surrey was coloured by its bright yellow blossoms.

We had to cross the railway ere we reached the station, and right before us was a wood with a path which led us into a deep depression, very moist, and covered with a rank growth of reeds. Here, however, we had the pleasure of seeing fine specimens of *Peucedanum palustre*, in its native locality; and here also we observed, for the third time this day, several fine examples of *Sonchus palustris*. The only other rare plant which we had time to note was *Lysimachia vulgaris*, not yet in flower. This was the first time that we observed it in these parts.

We indeed got wet feet and a few scratches, but we escaped the fangs of the farmer, forester, gamekeeper, reed-grower, etc. etc. For this we were specially thankful.

From our experience or from the results of this our last day's botanizing about St. Olave's and Belton, it may be inferred that there is a rich harvest of discoveries remaining for a botanist who can afford to spend a week in this district. Haddisco or St. Olave's is almost the centre of a large tract of marsh land; and the distance to the coast, either at Yarmouth or Lowestoft, from this station is inconsiderable.

Our time and other engagements did not admit of doing more than just taking a rapid view of the locality, which is recommended to succeeding visitors; and it may be certainly affirmed that they will not be discontented with either the number or the importance of their acquisitions.

A COMPARATIVE LIST OF BRITISH PLANTS.

Showing the different Names and Species adopted in the four best-known English Works.

The order here followed is that of Babington's 'Manual' (ed. 4), from which the names are in the first instance taken, omitting the species enclosed in brackets.

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Salix laurina.	*S. laurina.*	*S. laurina.*	?*S. phylicifolia.*
Salix phylicifolia	S. phylicifolia.	S. phylicifolia.	S. phylicifolia.
Salix rosmarinifolia.	(Excluded).	S. rosmarinifolia.	(Excluded.)

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Salix angustifolia.	*S. angustifolia.*	*S. angustifolia.*	*S. repens.*
Salix doniana.	S. doniana.	S. doniana.	(Excluded.)
Salix repens.	*S. repens.*	*S. fusca.*	*S. repens.*
Salix ambigua.	*S. ambigua.*	*S. ambigua.*	*S. repens.*
Salix arbuscula.	*S. arbuscula.*	*S. arbuscula.*	*S. myrsinites.*
Salix Lapponum.	*S. Lapponum.*	*S. arenaria.*	*S. Lapponum.*
Salix lanata.	S. lanata.	S. lanata.	S. lanata.
Salix Myrsinites.	S. Myrsinites.	S. Myrsinites.	S. myrsinites.
Salix procumbens.	*S. procumbens.*	*S. procumbens.*	*S. myrsinites.*
Salix reticulata.	S. reticulata.	S. reticulata.	S. reticulata.
Salix herbacea.	S. herbacea.	S. herbacea.	S. herbacea.
Populus alba.	P. alba.	P. alba.	P. alba.
Populus canescens.	*P. canescens.*	*P. canescens.*	*P. alba.*
Populus tremula.	P. tremula.	P. tremula.	P. tremula.
Populus nigra.	P. nigra.	P. nigra.	P. nigra.
Myrica Gale.	M. Gale.	M. Gale.	M. Gale.
Betula alba.	B. alba.	B. alba.	B. alba.
Betula glutinosa.	*B. alba.*	*B. alba.*	*B. alba.*
Betula nana.	B. nana.	B. nana.	B. nana.
Alnus glutinosa.	A. glutinosa.	A. glutinosa.	A. glutinosa.
Fagus sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.
Castanea vulgaris.	("Planted.")	C. vulgaris.	(Planted.)
Quercus Robur.	Q. Robur.	Q. Robur.	Q. Robur.
Corylus Avellana.	C. Avellana.	C. Avellana.	C. Avellana.
Carpinus Betulus.	C. Betulus.	C. Betulus.	C. Betulus.
Taxus baccata.	T. baccata.	T. baccata.	T. baccata.
Juniperus communis.	J. communis.	J. communis.	J. communis.
Juniperus nana.	*J. communis.*	*J. communis.*	*J. communis.*
Pinus sylvestris.	P. sylvestris.	P. sylvestris.	P. sylvestris.
Paris quadrifolia.	P. quadrifolia.	P. quadrifolia.	P. quadrifolia.
Tamus communis.	T. communis.	T. communis.	T. communis.
Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ.	H. Morsus-ranæ.	H. Morsus-ranæ.	H. Morsus-ranæ.
Stratiotes aloides.	S. aloides.	S. aloides.	S. aloides.
Anacharis Alsinastrum.	*A. Alsinastrnm.*	*A. Alsinastrum.*	*Elodea canadensis.*
Orchis Morio.	O. Morio.	O. Morio.	O. Morio.
Orchis mascula.	O. mascula.	O. mascula.	O. mascula.
Orchis purpurea.	*O. fusca.*	*O. fusca.*	*O. militaris.*
Orchis militaris.	O. militaris.	O. militaris.	O. militaris.
Orchis Simia.	*O. tephrosanthos.*	*O. tephrosanthos.*	*O. militaris.*
Orchis ustulata.	O. ustulata.	O. ustulata.	O. ustulata.
Orchis maculata.	O. maculata.	O. maculata.	O. maculata.
Orchis latifolia.	O. latifolia.	O. latifolia.	O. latifolia.
Orchis incarnata.	*O. latifolia ?*	*O. latifolia.*	*O. latifolia.*
Orchis pyramidalis.	O. pyramidalis.	O. pyramidalis.	O. pyramidalis.
Orchis hircina.	O. hircina.	O. hircina.	O. hircina.
Gymnadenia conopsea.	*G. conopsea.*	*G. conopsea.*	*Orchis conopsea.*
Gymnadenia albida.	*Habenaria albida.*	*Habenaria albida.*	*Habenaria albida.*

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Aceras anthropophora.	A. anthropophora.	A. anthropophora.	A. anthropophora.
Habenaria viridis.	H. viridis.	H. viridis.	H. viridis.
Habenaria bifolia.	H. bifolia.	H. bifolia.	H. bifolia.
Habenaria chlorantha.	*H. bifolia.*	*H. chlorantha.*	*H. bifolia.*
Ophrys apifera.	O. apifera.	O. apifera.	O. apifera.
Ophrys arachnites.	*O. apifera.*	*O. arachnites.*	*O. apifera.*
Ophrys aranifera.	O. aranifera.	O. aranifera.	O. aranifera.
Ophrys muscifera.	O. muscifera.	O. muscifera.	O. muscifera.
Herminium Monorchis.	H. Monorchis.	H. Monorchis.	H. Monorchis.
Goodyera repens.	G. repens.	G. repens.	G. repens.
Spiranthes autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.
Spiranthes æstivalis.	S. æstivalis.	S. æstivalis.	S. æstivalis.
Spiranthes cernua.	*S. cernua.*	*S. gemmipara.*	*S. gemmipara.*
Listera ovata.	L. ovata.	L. ovata.	L. ovata.
Listera cordata.	L. cordata.	L. cordata.	L. cordata.
Neottia Nidus-avis.	*N. Nidus-avis.*	*Listera Nidus-avis.*	*N. Nidus-avis.*
Epipactis latifolia.	E. latifolia.	E. latifolia.	E. latifolia.
Epipactis media.	*E. media.*	*E. latifolia.*	*E. latifolia.*
Epipactis ovalis.	*E. atrorubens.*	*E. latifolia.*	*E. latifolia.*
Epipactis palustris.	E. palustris.	E. palustris.	E. palustris.
Cephalanthera grandiflora	*C. grandiflora.*	*Epipactis grandiflora.*	*C. grandiflora.*
Cephalanthera ensifolia.	*C. ensifolia.*	*Epipactis ensifolia.*	*C. ensifolia.*
Cephalanthera rubra.	*C. rubra.*	*Epipactis rubra.*	*C. rubra.*
Epipogium aphyllum.	*E. aphyllum.*	*E. Gmelini.*	*E. aphyllum.*
Corallorhiza innata.	C. innata.	C. innata.	C. innata.
Malaxis paludosa.	M. paludosa.	M. paludosa.	M. paludosa.
Sturmia Lœselii.	*Liparis Lœselii.*	*Liparis Lœselii.*	*Liparis Lœselii.*
Cypripedium Calceolus.	C. Calceolus.	C. Calceolus.	C. Calceolus.
Sisyrinchium anceps.	S. anceps.	(Excluded.)	(Excluded.)
Iris Pseudacorus.	I. Pseudacorus.	I. Pseudacorus.	I. Pseudacorus.
Iris fœtidissima.	I. fœtidissima.	I. fœtidissima.	I. fœtidissima.
Gladiolus imbricatus.		*G. communis.*	*G. communis.*
Trichonema Columnæ.	*T. Columnæ.*	*T. Columnæ.*	*T. Bulbocodium.*
Crocus vernus.	C. vernus.	C. vernus.	C. vernus.
Crocus nudiflorus.	C. nudiflorus.	C. nudiflorus.	C. nudiflorus.
Narcissus biflorus.	N. biflorus.	N. biflorus.	N. biflorus.
Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus	N. Pseudo-Nar.	N. Pseudo-Narcissus.	N. Pseudo-Narcissus.
Leucojum æstivum.	L. æstivum.	L. æstivum.	L. æstivum.
Galanthus nivalis.	G. nivalis.	G. nivalis.	G. nivalis.
Asparagus officinalis.	A. officinalis.	A. officinalis.	A. officinalis.
Convallaria majalis	C. majalis.	C. majalis.	C. majalis.
Polygonatum verticillatum	*C. verticillata.*	*P. verticillatum.*	*P. verticillatum.*
Polygonatum officinale.	*C. Polygonatum*	*P. officinale.*	*P. officinale.*
Polygonatum multiflorum.	*C. multiflora.*	*P. multiflorum.*	*P. multiflorum.*
Maianthemum bifolium.	*Convallaria bifolia.*	*M. bifolium.*	(" Probably planted.")
Ruscus aculeatus.	R. aculeatus.	R. aculeatus.	R. aculeatus.
Tulipa sylvestris.	T. sylvestris.	T. sylvestris.	T. sylvestris.

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Fritillaria Meleagris.	F. Meleagris.	F. Meleagris.	F. Meleagris.
Lloydia serotina.	*Anthericum serotinum.*	*L. serotina.*	*L. serotina.*
Ornithogalum umbellatum.	O. umbellatum.	O. umbellatum.	O. umbellatum.
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.	O. pyrenaicum.	O. pyrenaicum.	O. pyrenaicum.
Ornithogalum nutans.	O. nutans.	O. nutans.	O. nutans.
Gagia lutea.	G. lutea.	G. lutea.	G. lutea.
Scilla autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.	S. autumnalis.
Scilla verna.	S. verna.	S. verna.	S. verna.
Allium Ampeloprasum.	A. Ampelopr.	A. Ampeloprasum.	A. Ampeloprasum.
Allium Babingtonii.	*A. Babingtonii.*	*A. Ampeloprasum.*	*A. Ampeloprasum.*
Allium Scorodoprasum.	A. Scorodopr.	A. Scorodoprasum.	A. Scorodoprasum.
Allium vineale.	A. vineale.	A. vineale.	A. vineale.
Allium sphærocephalum.	A. sphæroceph.	A. sphærocephalum.	A. sphærocephalum.
Allium oleraceum.	A. oleraceum.	A. oleraceum.	A. oleraceum.
Allium Schœnoprasum.	A. Schœnopr.	A. Schœnoprasum.	A. Schœnoprasum.
Allium ursinum.	A. ursinum.	A. ursinum.	A. ursinum.
Simethis bicolor.	S. bicolor.	S. bicolor.	S. bicolor.
Endymion nutans.	*Hyacin. non-scr.*	*Agraphis nutans.*	*Scilla nutans.*
Muscari racemosum.	M. racemosum.	M. racemosum.	M. racemosum.
Colchicum autumnale.	C. autumnale.	C. autumnale.	C. autumnale.
Tofieldia palustris.	T. palustris.	T. palustris.	T. palustris.
Eriocaulon septangulare.	E. septangulare.	E. septangulare.	E. septangulare.
Narthecium ossifragum.	N. ossifragum.	N. ossifragum.	N. ossifragum.
Juncus maritimus.	J. maritimus.	J. maritimus.	J. maritimus.
Juncus acutus.	J. acutus.	J. acutus.	J. acutus.
Juncus effusus.	*J. effusus.*	*J. communis.*	*J. communis.*
Juncus conglomeratus.	*J. conglomeratus.*	*J. communis.*	*J. communis.*
Juncus glaucus.	J. glaucus.	J. glaucus.	J. glaucus.
Juncus diffusus.	*J. diffusus.*	*J. glaucus.*	*J. glaucus.*
Juncus balticus.	J. balticus.	J. balticus.	J. balticus.
Juncus filiformis.	J. filiformis.	J. filiformis.	J. filiformis.
Juncus castaneus.	J. castaneus.	J. castaneus.	J. castaneus.
Juncus triglumis.	*J. triglumis.*	*J. triglumis.*	*J. biglumis.*
Juncus biglumis.	J. biglumis.	J. biglumis.	J. biglumis.
Juncus trifidus.	J. trifidus.	J. trifidus.	J. trifidus.
Juncus obtusiflorus.	J. obtusiflorus.	J. obtusiflorus.	J. obtusiflorus.
Juncus acutiflorus.	*J. acutiflorus.*	*J. acutiflorus.*	*J. articulatus.*
Juncus lamprocarpus.	*J. lamprocarpus.*	*J. lamprocarpus.*	*J. articulatus.*
Juncus nigritellus.	*J. lamprocarpus.*	*J. nigritellus.*	*J. articulatus.*
Juncus supinus.	*J. supinus.*	*J. uliginosus.*	*J. articulatus.*
Juncus squarrosus.	J. squarrosus.	J. squarrosus.	J. squarrosus.
Juncus compressus.	J. compressus.	J. compressus.	J. compressus.
Juncus Gerardi.	*J. compressus.*	*J. compressus.*	*J. compressus.*
Juncus bufonius.	J. bufonius.	J. bufonius.	J. bufonius.
Luzula sylvatica.	L. sylvatica.	L. sylvatica.	L. sylvatica.
Luzula Forsteri.	*L. Forsteri.*	*L. Forsteri.*	*L. pilosa.*
Luzula Borreri.	*L. pilosa.*	*L. hybrida.*	*L. pilosa.*

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Luzula pilosa.	L. pilosa.	L. pilosa.	L. pilosa.
Luzula campestris.	L. campestris.	L. campestris.	L. campestris.
Luzula multiflora.	*L. multiflora.*	*L. campestris.*	*L. campestris.*
Luzula spicata.	L. spicata.	L. spicata.	L. spicata.
Luzula arcuata.	L. arcuata.	L. arcuata.	L. arcuata.
Alisma Plantago.	A. Plantago.	A. Plantago.	A. Plantago.
Alisma ranunculoides.	A. ranunculoides.	A. ranunculoides.	A. ranunculoides.
Alisma natans.	A. natans.	A. natans.	A. natans.
Actinocarpus Damasonium	*A. Damasonium.*	*A. Damasonium.*	*Damason. stellatum.*
Sagittaria sagittifolia.	S. sagittifolia.	S. sagittifolia.	S. sagittifolia.
Butomus umbellatus.	B. umbellatus.	B. umbellatus.	B. umbellatus.
Scheuchzeria palustris.	S. palustris.	S. palustris.	S. palustris.
Triglochin maritimum.	T. maritimum.	T. maritimum.	T. maritimum.
Triglochlin palustre.	T. palustre.	T. palustre.	T. palustre.
Typha latifolia.	T. latifolia.	T. latifolia.	T. latifolia.
Typha angustifolia.	T. angustifolia.	T. angustifolia.	T. angustifolia.
Sparganium ramosum.	S. ramosum	S. ramosum.	S. ramosum.
Sparganium simplex.	S. simplex.	S. simplex.	S. simplex.
Sparganium natans.	S. natans.	S. natans.	S. natans.
Sparganium minimum.	*S. minimum.*	*S. minimum.*	*S. natans.*
Acorus Calamus.	A. Calamus.	A. Calamus.	A. Calamus.
Arum maculatum.	A. maculatum.	A. maculatum.	A. maculatum.
Arum italicum.	(Excluded.)	(Excluded.)	(Excluded.)
Lemna trisulca.	L. trisulca.	L. trisulca.	L. trisulca.
Lemna minor.	L. minor.	L. minor.	L. minor.
Lemna polyrhiza.	L. polyrhiza.	L. polyrhiza.	L. polyrhiza.
Lemna gibba.	L. gibba.	L. gibba.	L. gibba.
Potamogeton natans.	P. natans.	P. natans.	P. natans.
Potamogeton polygonifol.	*P. oblongus.*	*P. oblongus.*	*P. natans.*
Potamogeton plantagineus.	*P. plantagineus.*	*P. plantagineus.*	*P. natans.*
Potamogeton rufescens.	*P. rufescens.*	*P. rufescens.*	*P. lucens.*
Potamogeton lanceolatus.	*P. plantagineus.*	*P. plantagineus.*	*P. lucens.*
Potamogeton sparganiifol.	(Excluded.)	(Excluded.)	(Excluded.)
Potamogeton heterophyllus	P. heterophyllus.	P. heterophyllus.	P. heterophyllus.
Potamogeton lucens.	P. lucens.	P. lucens.	P. lucens.
Potamogeton longifolius.	(*Excluded.*)	*P. longifolius.*	*P. lucens.*
Potamogeton prælongus.	P. prælongus.	P. prælongus.	P. prælongus.
Potamogeton perfoliatus.	P. perfoliatus.	P. perfoliatus.	P. perfoliatus.
Potamogeton crispus.	P. crispus.	P. crispus.	P. crispus.
Potamogeton zosterifolius.	*P. zosterifolius.*	*P. zosterifolius.*	*P. pusillus.*
Potamogeton acutifolius.	*P. acutifolius.*	*P. acutifolius.*	*P. pusillus.*
Potamogeton gramineus.	*P. gramineus.*	*P. gramineus.*	*P. pusillus.*
Potamogeton compressus.	*P. compressus.*	*P. pusillus.*	*P. pusillus.*
Potamogeton pusillus.	P. pusillus.	P. pusillus.	P. pusillus.
Potamogeton trichoides.	*P. trichoides.*	*P. trichoides.*	*P. pusillus.*
Potamogeton flabellatus.	*P. flabellatus.*	*P. pectinatus.*	(*Omitted.*)
Potamogeton pectinatus.	P. pectinatus.	P. pectinatus.	P. pectinatus.

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Potamogeton filiformis.	*P. filiformis.*	*P. filiformis.*	*P. pectinatus.*
Potamogeton densus.	P. densus.	P. densus.	P. densus.
Ruppia maritima.	R. maritima.	R. maritima.	R. maritima.
Ruppia rostellata.	*R. maritima.*	*R. maritima.*	*R. maritima.*
Zannichellia palustris.	Z. palustris.	Z. palustris.	Z. palustris.
Zostera nana.	Z. nana.	Z. nana.	Z. nana.
Zostera marina.	Z. marina.	Z. marina.	Z. marina.
Naias flexilis.	N. flexilis.	N. flexilis.	N. flexilis.
Cyperus longus.	C. longus.	C. longus.	C. longus.
Cyperus fuscus.	C. fuscus.	C. fuscus.	C. fuscus.
Schœnus nigricans.	S. nigricans.	S. nigricans.	S. nigricans.
Cladium Mariscus.	C. Mariscus.	C. Mariscus.	C. Mariscus.
Rhynchospora alba.	R. alba.	R. alba.	R. alba.
Rhynchospora fusca.	R. fusca.	R. fusca.	R. fusca.
Eleocharis palustris.	*Scirpus palustris.*	*Eleocharis palustris.*	*Scirpus palustris.*
Eleocharis uniglumis.	*Scirpus unigl.*	*Eleocharis palustris.*	*Scirpus palustris.*
Eleocharis multicaulis.	*Scirpus multic.*	*Eleocharis multicaulis.*	*Scirpus multicaulis.*
Eleocharis acicularis.	*Scirpus acicul.*	*Eleocharis acicularis.*	*Scirpus acicularis.*
Scirpus maritimus.	S. maritimus.	S. maritimus.	S. maritimus.
Scirpus sylvaticus.	S. sylvaticus.	S. sylvaticus.	S. sylvaticus.
Scirpus carinatus.	*S. carinatus.*	*S. carinatus.*	*S. lacustris.*
Scirpus triqueter.	S. triqueter.	S. triqueter.	S. triqueter.
Scirpus lacustris.	S. lacustris.	S. lacustris.	S. lacustris.
Scirpus Tabernæmontani.	*S. lacustris.*	*S. Tabernæmontani.*	*S. lacustris.*
Scirpus cæspitosus.	S. cæspitosus.	S. cæspitosus.	S. cæspitosus.
Scirpus pauciflorus.	S. pauciflorus.	S. pauciflorus.	S. pauciflorus.
Scirpus parvulus.	S. parvulus.	[S. parvulus.]	(Excluded.)
Scirpus fluitans.	*Scirpus fluitans.*	*Isolepis fluitans.*	*Scirpus fluitans.*
Scirpus setaceus.	*Scirpus setaceus.*	*Isolepis setaceus.*	*Scirpus setaceus.*
Scirpus Savii.	*Scirpus Savii.*	*Isolepis Savii.*	*Scirpus Savii.*
Scirpus Holoschœnus.	*S. Holoschœnus.*	*Isolepis Holoschœnus.*	*Scirpus Holoschœnus.*
Blysmus compressus.	B. compressus.	B. compressus.	B. compressus.
Blysmus rufus.	B. rufus.	B. rufus.	B. rufus.
Eriophorum alpinum.	(Excluded.)	E. alpinum.	E. alpinum.
Eriophorum vaginatum.	E. vaginatum.	E. vaginatum.	E. vaginatum.
Eriophorum angustifolium.	*E. angustifolium.*	*E. angustifolium.*	*E. polystachyum.*
Eriophorum latifolium.	*E. latifolium.*	*E. latifolium.*	*E. polystachyum.*
Eriophorum gracile.	*E. gracile.*	*E. gracile.*	*E. polystachyum.*
Kobresia caricina.	*Elyna caricina.*	*Kobresia caricina.*	*Kobresia caricina.*
Carex dioica.	C. dioica.	C. dioica.	C. dioica.
Carex Davalliana.	*(Excluded.)*	*C. Davalliana.*	*C. dioica.*
Carex pulicaris.	C. pulicaris.	C. pulicaris.	C. pulicaris.
Carex rupestris.	C. rupestris.	C. rupestris.	C. rupestris.
Carex pauciflora.	C. pauciflora.	C. pauciflora.	C. pauciflora.
Carex incurva.	C. incurva.	C. incurva.	C. incurva.
Carex divisa.	C. divisa.	C. divisa.	C. divisa.
Carex disticha.	*C. intermedia.*	*C. intermedia.*	*C. arenaria.*

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Carex arenaria.	C. arenaria.	C. arenaria.	C. arenaria.
Carex vulpina.	C. vulpina.	C. vulpina.	C. vulpina.
Carex muricata.	C. muricata.	C. muricata.	C. muricata.
Carex divulsa.	*C. divulsa.*	*C. divulsa.*	*C. muricata.*
Carex teretiuscula.	*C. teretiuscula.*	*C. teretiuscula.*	*C. paniculata.*
Carex paradoxa.	*C. paradoxa.*	*C. paradoxa.*	*C. paniculata.*
Carex paniculata.	C. paniculata.	C. paniculata.	C. paniculata.
Carex brizoides.	(Excluded.)	C. brizoides.	(Excluded.)
Carex bœnninghauseniana.	*C. bœnninghau.*	*C. bœnninghau.*	*C. axillaris.*
Carex axillaris.	C. axillaris.	C. axillaris.	C. axillaris.
Carex remota.	C. remota.	C. remota.	C. remota.
Carex stellulata.	C. stellulata.	C. stellulata.	C. stellulata.
Carex elongata.	C. elongata.	C. elongata.	C. elongata.
Carex curta.	*C. curta.*	*C. curta.*	*C. canescens.*
Carex vitilis.	*C. curta.*	*C. curta.*	*C. canescens.*
Carex lagopina.	*C. leporina.*	*C. leporina.*	*C. lagopina.*
Carex ovalis.	*C. ovalis.*	*C. ovalis.*	*C. leporina.*
Carex stricta.	*C. stricta.*	*C. cæspitosa.*	*C. cæspitosa.*
Carex acuta.	C. acuta.	C. acuta.	C. acuta.
Carex rigida.	*C. rigida.*	*C. rigida.*	*C. cæspitosa.*
Carex aquatilis.	*C. aquatilis.*	*C. aquatilis.*	*C. cæspitosa.*
Carex vulgaris.	*C. vulgaris.*	*C. vulgaris.*	*C. cæspitosa.*
Carex Gibsoni.	(Excluded.)	[*C. Gibsoni.*]	*C. acuta.*
Carex Vahlii.	*C. Vahlii.*	*C. Vahlii.*	*C. alpina.*
Carex Buxbaumii.	*C. canescens.*	*C. canescens.*	*C. Buxbaumii.*
Carex atrata.	C. atrata.	C. atrata.	C. atrata.
Carex pallescens.	C. pallescens.	C. pallescens.	C. pallescens.
Carex panicea.	C. panicea.	C. panicea.	C. panicea.
Carex vaginata.	*C. panicea.*	*C. vaginata.*	*C. panicea.*
Carex limosa.	C. limosa.	C. limosa.	C. limosa.
Carex irrigua.	*C. limosa.*	*C. limosa.*	*C. limosa.*
Carex rariflora.	*C. rariflora.*	*C. rariflora.*	*C. limosa.*
Carex capillaris.	C. capillaris.	C. capillaris.	C. capillaris.
Carex strigosa.	C. strigosa.	C. strigosa.	C. strigosa.
Carex pendula.	C. pendula.	C. pendula.	C. pendula.
Carex humilis.	*C. clandestina.*	*C. clandestina.*	*C. humilis*
Carex digitata.	C. digitata.	C. digitata.	C. digitata.
Carex præcox.	C. præcox.	C. præcox.	C. præcox.
Carex montana.	*C. montana.*	*C. collina.*	*C. montana.*
Carex pilulifera.	C. pilulifera.	C. pilulifera.	C. pilulifera.
Carex tomentosa.	C. tomentosa.	C. tomentosa.	C. tomentosa.
Carex glauca.	C. glauca.	C. glauca.	C. glauca.
Carex ustulata.	(Excluded.)	C. ustulata.	(Excluded.)
Carex flava.	C. flava.	C. flava.	C. flava.
Carex Œderi.	*C. flava.*	*C. flava.*	*C. flava.*
Carex extensa.	C. extensa.	C. extensa.	C. extensa.
Carex fulva.	C. fulva.	C. fulva.	*C. distans.*

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Carex punctata.	C. punctata.	C. punctata.	C. punctata.
Carex distans.	C. distans.	C. distans.	C. distans.
Carex binervis.	*C. binervis.*	*C. binervis.*	*C. distans.*
Carex lævigata.	*C. lævigata.*	*C. lævigata.*	*C. distans.*
Carex depauperata.	*C. depauperata.*	*C. depauperata.*	*C. distans.*
Carex sylvatica.	C. sylvatica.	C. sylvatica.	C. sylvatica.
Carex Pseudo-cyperus.	C. Pseudo-cyp.	C. Pseudo-cyperus.	C. Pseudo-cyperus.
Carex filiformis.	C. filiformis.	C. filiformis.	C. filiformis.
Carex hirta.	C. hirta.	C. hirta.	C. hirta.
Carex pulla.	*C. saxatilis.*	*C. saxatilis.*	*C. saxatilis.*
Carex Grahami.	*C. saxatilis.*	*C. saxatilis.*	*C. saxatilis.*
Carex ampullacea.	C. ampullacea.	C. ampullacea.	C. ampullacea.
Carex vesicaria.	C. vesicaria.	C. vesicaria.	C. vesicaria.
Carex paludosa.	C. paludosa.	C. paludosa.	C. paludosa.
Carex riparia.	*C. riparia.*	*C. riparia.*	*C. paludosa.*
Digitaria humifusa.	*D. humifusa.*	*D. humifusa.*	*Panicum glabrum.*
Setaria viridis.	*S. viridis.*	*S. viridis.*	*Panicum viride.*
Cynodon Dactylon.	C. Dactylon.	C. Dactylon.	C. Dactylon.
Spartina stricta.	S. stricta.	S. stricta.	S. stricta.
Spartina alterniflora.	*S. alterniflora.*	*S. alterniflora.*	*S. stricta.*
Knappia agrostidea.	*K. agrostidea.*	*K. agrostidea.*	*Chamagrostis minima.*
Phalaris canariensis.	P. canariensis.	P. canariensis.	P. canariensis.
Phalaris arundinacea.	*P. arundinacea.*	*P. arundinacea.*	*Digraphis arundin.*
Anthoxanthum odoratum.	A. odoratum.	A. odoratum.	A. odoratum.
Hierochloe borealis.	H. borealis.	H. borealis.	H. borealis.
Phleum asperum.	P. asperum.	P. asperum.	P. asperum.
Phleum Bœhmeri.	P. Bœhmeri.	P. Bœhmeri.	P. Bœhmeri.
Phleum arenarium.	P. arenarium.	P. arenarium.	P. arenarium.
Phleum pratense.	P. pratense.	P. pratense.	P. pratense.
Phleum alpinum.	P. alpinum.	P. alpinum.	P. alpinum.
Alopecurus pratensis.	A. pratensis.	A. pratensis.	A. pratensis.
Alopecurus alpinus.	A. alpinus.	A. alpinus.	A. alpinus.
Alopecurus geniculatus.	A. geniculatus.	A. geniculatus.	A. geniculatus.
Alopecurus fulvus.	*A. fulvus.*	*A. fulvus.*	*A. geniculatus.*
Alopecurus bulbosus.	*A. bulbosus.*	*A. bulbosus.*	*A. geniculatus.*
Alopecurus agrestis.	A. agrestis.	A. agrestis.	A. agrestis.
Sesleria cœrulea.	S. cœrulea.	S. cœrulea.	S. cœrulea.
Nardus stricta.	N. stricta.	N. stricta.	N. stricta.
Leersa oryzoides.	L. oryzoides.	L. oryzoides.	L. oryzoides.
Milium effusum.	M. effusum.	M. effusum.	M. effusum.
Phragmites communis.	*Arundo Phrag.*	*Phragmites communis.*	*Arundo Phragmites.*
Psamma arenaria.	*Ammophila aren.*	*Psamma arenaria.*	*Psamma arenaria.*
Calamagrostis lanceolata.	*ArundoCalamag.*	*Calamagrostis lanc.*	*Calamagrostis lanc.*
Calamagrostis Epigejos.	*ArundoEpigejos.*	*Calamagrostis Epig.*	*Calamagrostis Epig.*
Calamagrostis stricta.	*Arundo stricta.*	*Calamagrostis stricta.*	*Calamagrostis stricta.*
Calamagrostis stricta.	*Arun. lapponica.*	*Calamagrostis stricta.*	*Calamagrostis stricta.*
pera Spica-venti.	*A. Spica-venti.*	*A. Spica-venti.*	*Agrostis Spica-venti.*

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Apera interrupta.	*A. interrupta.*	*A. interrupta.*	*Agrostis Spica-venti.*
Agrostis setacea.	A. setacea.	A. setacea.	A. setacea.
Agrostis canina.	A. canina.	A. canina.	A. canina.
Agrostis vulgaris.	*A. vulgaris.*	*A. vulgaris.*	*A. alba.*
Agrostis alba.	A. alba.	A. alba.	A. alba.
Polypogon monspeliensis.	P. monspeliensis.	P. monspeliensis.	P. monspeliensis.
Polypogon littoralis.	P. littoralis.	P. littoralis.	P. littoralis.
Gastridium lendigerum.	G. lendigerum.	G. lendigerum.	G. lendigerum.
Holcus lanatus.	H. lanatus.	H. lanatus.	H. lanatus.
Holcus mollis.	H. mollis.	H. mollis.	H. mollis.
Corynephorus canescens.	*Aira canescens.*	*Aira canescens.*	*Aira canescens.*
Aira cæspitosa.	A. cæspitosa.	A. cæspitosa.	A. cæspitosa.
Aira alpina.	*A. alpina.*	*A. alpina.*	*A. cæspitosa.*
Aira flexuosa.	A. flexuosa.	A. flexuosa.	A. flexuosa.
Aira caryophyllea.	A. caryophyllea.	A. caryophyllea.	A. caryophyllea.
Aira præcox.	A. præcox.	A. præcox.	A. præcox.
Trisetum flavescens.	*Avena flavesc.*	*Avena flavescens.*	*Avena flavescens.*
Avena fatua.	A. fatua.	A. fatua.	A. fatua.
Avena strigosa.	*A. strigosa.*	*A. strigosa.*	*A. fatua.*
Avena pratensis.	A. pratensis.	A. pratensis.	A. pratensis.
Avena pubescens.	*A. pubescens.*	*A. pubescens.*	*A. pratensis.*
Arrhenatherum avenaceum.	A. avenaceum.	A. avenaceum.	A. avenaceum.
Trioidia decumbens.	T. decumbens.	T. decumbens.	T. decumbens.
Koeleria cristata.	K. cristata.	K. cristata.	K. cristata.
Melica uniflora.	M. uniflora.	M. uniflora.	M. uniflora.
Melica nutans.	M. nutans.	M. nutans.	M. nutans.
Molinia cœrulea.	M. cœrulea.	M. cœrulea.	M. cœrulea.
Poa annua.	P. annua.	P. annua.	P. annua.
Poa bulbosa.	P. bulbosa.	P. bulbosa.	P. bulbosa.
Poa minor.	*P. laxa.*	*P. laxa.*	*P. laxa.*
Poa laxa.	P. laxa.	P. laxa.	P. laxa.
Poa alpina.	P. alpina.	P. alpina.	P. alpina.
Poa cæsia.	*P. cæsia.*	*P. nemoralis* or *P. alpina.*	*P. nemoralis.*
Poa nemoralis.	P. nemoralis.	P. nemoralis.	P. nemoralis.
Poa Parnellii.	*P. nemoralis.*	*P. nemoralis.*	*P. nemoralis.*
Poa Balfourii.	*P. cæsia.*	*P. nemoralis.*	*P. nemoralis.*
Poa trivialis.	P. trivialis.	P. trivialis.	P. trivialis.
Poa pratensis.	P. pratensis.	P. pratensis.	P. pratensis.
Poa compressa.	P. compressa.	P. compressa.	P. compressa.
Poa polynoda	*P. compressa.*	*P. compressa.*	*P. compressa.*
Glyceria aquatica.	*G. aquatica.*	*Poa aquatica.*	*Poa aquatica.*
Glyceria fluitans.	*G. fluitans.*	*Poa fluitans.*	*Poa fluitans.*
Glyceria plicata.	*G. plicata.*	*Poa fluitans.*	*Poa fluitans.*
Sclerochloa maritima.	*Glyceria marit.*	*Poa maritima.*	*Poa maritima.*
Sclerochloa distans.	*Glyceria distans.*	*Poa distans.*	*Poa distans.*
Sclerochloa Borreri.	*Glyceria Borreri.*	*Poa Borreri.*	*Poa distans.*
Sclerochloa procumbens.	*Glyceria proc.*	*Poa procumbens.*	*Poa procumbens.*

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Sclerochloa rigida.	*Glyceria rigida.*	*Poa rigida.*	*Poa rigida.*
Sclerochloa loliacea.	*Glyceria loliacea.*	*Poa loliacea.*	*Poa loliacea.*
Briza minor.	B. minor.	B. minor.	B. minor.
Briza media.	B. media.	B. media.	B. media.
Catabrosa aquatica.	C. aquatica.	C. aquatica.	C. aquatica.
Cynosurus cristatus.	C. cristatus.	C. cristatus.	C. cristatus.
Dactylis glomerata.	D. glomerata.	D. glomerata.	D. glomerata.
Festuca uniglumis.	F. uniglumis.	F. uniglumis.	F. uniglumis.
Festuca sciuroides.	*F. bromoides.*	*F. bromoides.*	*F. Myurus.*
Festuca Myurus.	*G. bromoides.*	*F. bromoides.*	*F. Myurus.*
Festuca ovina.	F. ovina.	F. ovina.	F. ovina.
Festuca ovina.	*F. duriuscula.*	*F. ovina.*	*F. ovina.*
Festuca rubra.	*F. rubra.*	*F. ovina.*	*F. ovina.*
Festuca sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.	F. sylvatica.
Festuca gigantea.	*Bromus giganteus.*	*Festuca gigantea.*	*Bromus giganteus.*
Festuca arundinacea.	*F. elatior.*	*F. elatior.*	*F. elatior.*
Festuca arundinacea.	*F. arundinacea.*	*F. elatior.*	*F. elatior.*
Festuca pratensis.	*F. pratensis.*	*F. pratensis.*	*F. elatior.*
Bromus erectus.	B. erectus.	B. erectus.	B. erectus.
Bromus asper.	B. asper.	B. asper.	B. asper.
Bromus sterilis.	B. sterilis.	B. sterilis.	B. sterilis.
Bromus diandrus.	*B. madritensis.*	*B. madritensis.*	*B. madritensis.*
[*Serrafalcus secalinus.*]	*Bromus secalin.*	*Bromus secalinus.*	*Bromus arvensis.*
Serrafalcus commutatus.	*Bromus commu.*	*Bromus commutatus.*	*Bromus arvensis.*
Serrafalcus racemosus.	*Bromus mollis.*	*Bromus racemosus.*	*Bromus arvensis.*
Serrafalcus mollis.	*Bromus mollis.*	*Bromus mollis.*	*Bromus arvensis.*
Brachypodium sylvaticum.	B. sylvaticum.	B. sylvaticum.	B. sylvaticum.
Brachypodium pinnatum.	B. pinnatum.	B. pinnatum.	B. pinnatum.
Triticum caninum.	T. caninum.	T. caninum.	T. caninum.
Triticum repens.	T. repens.	T. repens.	T. repens.
Triticum pungens.	*? T. repens.*	*? T. laxum.*	*T. repens.*
Triticum acutum.	*T. laxum.*	*T. laxum.*	*T. repens.*
Triticum junceum.	*T. junceum.*	*T. junceum.*	*T. repens.*
Elymus arenarius.	E. arenarius.	E. arenarius.	E. arenarius.
Elymus geniculatus.	(Excluded.)	*E. geniculatus.*	*E. arenarius.*
Hordeum sylvaticum.	H. sylvaticum.	H. sylvaticum.	H. sylvaticum.
Hordeum pratense.	H. pratense.	H. pratense.	H. pratense.
Hordeum murinum.	H. murinum.	H. murinum.	H. murinum.
Hordeum maritimum.	H. maritimum.	H. maritimum.	H. maritimum.
Lepturus incurvatus.	*L. filiformis.*	*L. incurvatus.*	*L. incurvatus.*
Lolium perenne.	L. perenne.	L. perenne.	L. perenne.
[*Lolium italicum.*]	*L. italicum.*	*L. italicum.*	*L. perenne.*
Lolium temulentum.	L. temulentum.	L. temulentum.	L. temulentum.
Equisetum arvense.	E. arvense.	E. arvense.	E. arvense.
Equisetum umbrosum.	*E. umbrosum.*	*E. umbrosum.*	*E. pratense.*
Equisetum Telmateja.	E. Telmateja.	E. Telmateja.	E. Telmateja.
Equisetum sylvaticum.	E. sylvaticum.	E. sylvaticum.	E. sylvaticum.

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Equisetum limosum.	E. limosum.	E. limosum.	E. limosum.
Equisetum palustre.	E. palustre.	E. palustre.	E. palustre.
Equisetum hyemale.	E. hyemale.	E. hyemale.	E. hyemale.
? Equisetum Moorei.	*E. trachyodon.*	*E. hyemale.*	*E. ramosum.*
Equisetum trachyodon.	*E. trachyodon.*	*E. trachyodon.*	*E. ramosum.*
Equisetum variegatum.	E. variegatum.	E. variegatum.	E. variegatum.
Allosorus crispus.	*A. crispus.*	*Cryptogramme crispa.*	*Allosorus crispus.*
Polypodium vulgare.	P. vulgare.	P. vulgare.	P. vulgare.
Polypodium Phegopteris.	P. Phegopteris.	P. Phegopteris.	P. Phegopteris.
Polypodium Dryopteris.	P. Dryopteris.	P. Dryopteris.	P. Dryopteris.
Polypodium Robertianum.	*P. calcareum.*	*P. calcareum.*	*P. Dryopteris.*
Woodsia ilvensis.	W. ilvensis.	W. ilvensis.	W. ilvensis.
Woodsia ilvensis.	*W. hyperborea.*	*W. hyperborea.*	*W. ilvensis.*
Lastrea Thelypteris.	*L. Thelypteris.*	*Aspidium Thelypteris.*	*Aspidium Thelypteris.*
Lastrea Oreopteris.	*L. Oreopteris.*	*Aspidium Oreopteris.*	*Aspidium Oreopteris.*
Lastrea Filix-mas.	*L. Filix-mas.*	*Aspidium Filix-mas.*	*Aspidium cristatum.*
		Aspidium remotum.	
Lastrea cristata.	*L. cristata.*	*Aspidium cristatum.*	*Aspidium cristatum.*
Lastrea spinulosa.	*L. spinulosa.*	*Aspidium cristatum.*	*Aspid. spinulosum.*
Lastrea rigida.	*L. rigida.*	*Aspidium rigidum.*	*Aspidium rigidum.*
Lastrea dilatata.	*L. dilatata.*	*Aspidium dilatatum.*	*Aspid. spinulosum.*
Lastrea Fœnisecii.	*L. Fœnisecii.*	*Aspidium dilatatum.*	*Aspid. spinulosum.*
Polystichum Lonchitis.	*P. Lonchitis.*	*Aspidium Lonchitis.*	*Aspidium Lonchitis.*
Polystichum aculeatum.	*P. aculeatum.*	*Aspidium lobatum.*	*Aspidium aculeatum.*
		Aspidium aculeatum.	*Aspidium aculeatum.*
Polystichum angulare.	*P. angulare.*	*Aspidium angulare.*	*Aspidium aculeatum.*
Cystopteris fragilis.	C. fragilis.	C. fragilis.	C. fragilis.
Cystopteris dentata.	*C. fragilis.*	*C. fragilis.*	*C. fragilis.*
Cystopteris montana.	C. montana.	C. montana.	C. montana.
Pseudathyrium alpestre.	*P. alpestre.*	*Polypodium alpestre.*	*Polypodium alpestre.*
?Pseudathyrium flexile.	*P. alpestre.*	*Polypodium alpestre.*	*Polypodium alpestre.*
Athyrium Filix-fœmina.	*A. Filix-fœmina.*	*Asplenium Filix-fœm.*	*Asp. Filix-fœmina.*
Athyrium fontanum.	(Excluded.)	*Asplenium fontanum.*	*Asplenium fontanum.*
Asplenium lanceolatum.	A. lanceolatum.	A. lanceolatum.	A. lanceolatum.
?Asplenium acutum.	*A. Adian.-nigr.*	*A. Adiantum-nigrum.*	*A. Adiantum-nigrum.*
Asplen. Adiantum-nigrum.	A. Adian.-nigr.	A. Adiantum-nigrum.	A. Adiantum-nigrum.
Asplenium Trichomanes.	A. Trichomanes.	A. Trichomanes.	A. Trichomanes.
Asplenium viride.	*A. viride.*	*A. viride.*	*A. viride.*
Asplenium marinum.	A. marinum.	A. marinum.	A. marinum.
Asplenium Ruta-muraria.	A. Ruta-muraria.	A. Ruta-muraria.	A. Ruta-muraria.
Asplenium germanicum.	A. germanicum.	A. germanicum.	A. germanicum.
Asplenium septentrionale.	A. septentrionale.	A. septentrionale.	A. septentrionale.
Scolopendrium vulgare.	S. vulgare.	S. vulgare.	S. vulgare.
Ceterach officinarum.	C. officinarum.	C. officinarum.	C. officinarum.
Blechnum boreale.	*B. boreale.*	*B. boreale.*	*B. Spicant.*
Pteris aquilina.	P. aquilina.	P. aquilina.	P. acquilina.
Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.	A. Capillus-Ven.	A. Capillus-Veneris.	A. Capillus-Veneris.

BABINGTON.	LOND. CAT.	HOOKER & ARNOTT.	BENTHAM.
Trichomanes radicans.	T. radicans.	T. radicans.	T. radicans.
Hymenophyl. tunbridgense.	H. tunbridgense.	H. tunbridgense.	H. tunbridgense.
Hymenophyllum Wilsoni.	*H. Wilsoni.*	*H. Wilsoni.*	*H. tunbridgense.*
Osmunda regalis.	O. regalis.	O. regalis.	O. regalis.
Botrychium Lunaria.	B. Lunaria.	B. Lunaria.	B. Lunaria.
Ophioglossum vulgatum.	O. vulgatum.	O. vulgatum.	O. vulgatum.
Pilularia globulifera.	P. globulifera.	P. globulifera.	P. globulifera.
Isoetes lacustris.	I. lacustris.	I. lacustris.	I. lacustris.
Lycopodium clavatum.	L. clavatum.	L. clavatum.	L. clavatum.
Lycopodium annotinum.	L. annotinum.	L. annotinum.	L. annotinum.
Lycopodium alpinum.	L. alpinum.	L. alpinum.	L. alpinum.
Lycopodium Selago.	L. Selago.	L. Selago.	L. Selago.
Lycopodium inundatum.	L. inundatum.	L. inundatum.	L. inundatum.
Lycopodium selaginoides.	L. selaginoides.	L. selaginoides.	L. selaginoides.

BOTANICAL NOTES, NOTICES, AND QUERIES.

Answers and Notices to Correspondents, with Remarks, Notes, Queries, etc.

1. In the first place, our thanks are especially due to our valued correspondent of 45, Frith Street, London, for *one* of the original specimens of *Cyperus fuscus*, collected at Little Chelsea about forty years ago, with Mr. A. Howarth's autograph ticket. The latter unfortunately does not show the precise date of his discovery; but as it (the plant) appears in Smith's 'English Flora' (see vol. i. *sub specie*), and as the author refers to Sir W. Hooker's continuation of the 'Flora Londinensis,' the plant in question was probably discovered between 1818 and 1828. If any reader of this note has a copy of the last-named work, or can conveniently refer to it, we hope he will be so good as to send us the precise period of this interesting discovery.

We hope to have the pleasure of an excursion to Llanwydyn, and to gather the rare plants of Moel Cae and Howel, and of the great oakwood lying between them, when the days are long, viz. in the leafy month of June, and when we have the daisy not *alone*, but hundreds of lovely flowers and florets at our feet.

2. To our esteemed friend of Perth, a hundred apologies are tendered, and his many interesting papers we hope are destined to reappear in the pages of the 'Phytologist' before we are much older, and consequently nearer our journey's end.

The following is submitted, and we hope that its remedial qualities may be as successfully exhibited in other cases as they were in the following:—

Potentilla Tormentilla.

Having recently suffered severely from painful and protracted bowel complaint, and used all the remedies prescribed by professional skill, without deriving any benefit, I was advised by several friends (not medical) to drink a decoction of Tormentil-root; but as I am no friend to herb doctors (of whom there are far too many) I was unwilling to use it. It is said a drowning man will catch at a straw, and it was so with me; I knew that if it were not beneficial, at least, like the priest's holy water, as they say in Scotland, it would be harmless. I consulted a modern medical work I possess, 'Domestic Medicine,' in Bohn's series, and found it there highly recommended; I likewise saw the same favourable report of its qualities in Green's 'Botanical Dictionary' and Thomson's 'Conspectus.' I then prepared a decoction according to the rule laid down in the latter work, and had only taken two doses when I experienced immediate relief. To the decoction I added a little cinnamon and ginger as an adjunct, to render it more grateful. For the benefit of those who may not have Thomson's 'Conspectus,' I insert the prescription in plain English: "Take dried Tormentil-root, one ounce; water, one English (imperial) pint and a half; boil down to one pint, and strain through a linen or cotton cloth; when cold take two ounces (four tablespoonfuls) three times a day." I promulgate the above for the benefit of suffering humanity (for the readers of the 'Phytologist' at least), as no rank or condition of men renders them exempt from this painful, dangerous, and debilitating malady. There is, I think, a Chinese proverb that says, "No man need die who has sage in his garden." I would say no man or woman need suffer when the Tormentil-root is so abundant, as an ounce can be had for twopence in any druggist's shop (chemist's, if you please) in the United Kingdom. When the roots had boiled until soft, I took them out of the water, and cut them into small fragments, and put them in again, and boiled down the decoction to the required quantity. I did so in order that the water might extract more thoroughly all their virtues. Although the 'Phytologist' is not a medical work, yet I trust the insertion of the above will not in the least detract from its merit, but may be the means of giving relief to any who, like myself, have or may suffer from this painful, troublesome, and dangerous complaint. JOHN SIM.

3. The subjoined will speak for itself, or tell its own object; see 'Phytologist,' vol. vi. p. 291.

LUZULA MULTIFLORA.

Though altogether unknown to your correspondent Mr. Sim, and to most readers of the 'Phytologist,' I may perhaps be pardoned for making a few remarks respecting the proposed division of *Luzula multiflora* into two species. In July I had an opportunity of examining living specimens of both varieties, and although the idea of separating them did not occur to me, I was struck by their dissimilarity in one or two important respects. It seems on the whole desirable that the change advocated by Mr. Sim should be adopted, but I would suggest that the specific name *L. aggregata* be given to var. *β* in preference to *L. congesta*, as the latter has been in turn affixed to each variety. Perhaps the union of these two species (if really distinct) may be attributed to the peculiar thickly-clustered panicle, which certainly gives both plants a character quite different from all other species of the same genus. L. C. MIALL.

4. Our correspondent "F. W.," of St. Ann's Hotel, Buxton, is hereby thanked for his communication, The High Peak of Derbyshire is a good botanizing tract, and the walk along the Wye from Buxton to Tideswell

will give the tourist an opportunity of seeing some delightful bits of scenery, and he may, when tired of looking at rapids, rocks, and hangers, gather many a pretty and rare plant in the nooks and corners of that charming dell, especially about Chee Torr. The walk down Dovedale is almost as interesting and of far greater celebrity. It may thank honest Izaak Walton and Cotton for that. It is also deservedly admired by the botanist, and the Dove has what the Wye has not, viz. a good path, not made for simplers but for anglers, but it serves both very well. There are also some semi-alpine species growing not far from Buxton, on Kinderscoat, Axedge, etc. It is a fertile district, but it does not "produce nearly all the indigenous plants of England." Some of our readers could name a good hundred which do not grow in Derbyshire.

5. The Editor would have much pleasure in answering the query sent by his excellent Glasgow correspondent "W. G.," but he is at present unable. If the work be published, it may not yet have reached London; or if it has been sent to the metropolitan bookseller, it has as yet reached neither our hands nor eyes.

6. Any of our learned readers can tell our estimable correspondent the origin or root of *Peloria*, but why it is applied to one abnormal form is not so obvious. The original word means something vast, or hideous, or terrific; gigantic like the Cyclops, horrible and dreadful like Scylla and the serpent Python, or terribly calamitous, like an earthquake.

Probably the term PELORIA is applied to morphological appearances on the same principle as that which accounts for the derivation of *lucus*, a grove, from *lux*, light, "because it does not shine;" and which, in the new botanical nomenclature calls the recently split *Cardamine*, *C. sylvatica* and *C. hirsuta*, and the latter name may have been given because the plant is *not rough*. Our correspondent's query is offered in his own terms, and it is humbly submitted to the judgment of the learned :—

PELORIA.

Can any of the readers of the 'Phytologist' say why a very curious abnormal form of *Linaria vulgaris* is called "Peloria"? I have searched botanical works in vain for elucidation, and can only in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary find the word at all, where it states that it was a "festival observed by the Thessalians," etc. G. B. W.

7. There may be a greater diversity of opinion about the carving out of a new species of *Lastrea* from *L. Filix-mas*, than there can be about *Peloria* and its applications and significations. The Editor does not think himself qualified to answer the former query, and he is quite certain that he has neither the ability nor inclination to attempt the other ticklish subject. When the splitting process should be discontinued, in variable species, is a question more easily raised than settled. If it be desirable to separate into *two*, why not into four, or eight, or sixteen, or even into an indefinite number, or until we have as many *species* as individuals? For we have not any two specimens of humanity precisely similar, either in mental or physical organization; no two objects in nature are exactly alike, not even a pair of male ferns.

But although unanimity on the limits of species be hopeless, our correspondent is welcome to the small portion of space which will be occupied by his communication. He may air his own opinions, or in modern phraseology, ventilate them, and he may elicit the views of others on this subject. We will give him the means of spreading his doctrines, and few, very few, are better entitled to a hearing on the subject of British Ferns. If there be no room for the communication in this number, it shall take the precedence in our next forthcoming issue.

8. The Editor has the pleasure of offering his very hearty thanks to the 'Phytologist's' excellent Henley correspondent, and he has the pleasure of submitting the following further information about the plants of that neighbourhood:—

CAMPANULA PATULA.

As regards further details about *Campanula patula*, I found two small plants of it in a meadow which had been laid down in grass, about two years ago, in August (I think). It has, I am afraid, since disappeared.

Tulipa sylvestris was found in an orchard at the same place, viz. the Coppice, Shiplake, about a year ago, in the spring. It was also found more plentifully growing with Narcissus, in another orchard adjoining Binfield Heath, also in Shiplake, and may be still growing there. If I happen to be in the neighbourhood next spring, which I am afraid is not probable, I will look for it. I shall be proud to contribute any small information to the 'Phytologist' whenever I can. W. G. P.

9. In answer to "C. J. A.," of Preston, it may be said that the *polystichum* sent from Arnside Knot, Westmoreland, is what was called *Aspidium lobatum* in the good old days when George the Third was King of England. and Sir J. E. Smith the *facilè princeps* of British botanists. It still abounds in parts of Epping Forest, especially about Chigwell, Lambourne, Hainault Forest, etc. etc. It has seen many other changes besides those of nomenclature, but it is still in being, though reduced to a lower station in the vegetable kingdom.

10. There are besides the above, in our possession, several other missives, which are unavoidably postponed for want of space. Among these, are to be here recorded some from "H. and S. B.," of Sydenham, "R.C.A.P.," of Taunton, "J. S.," of Perth, "W.W. R.," of Greenwich: all these commmunications, contributions, notices, notes, hints, and questions will be the subject of another article in our next number.

Communications have been received from

John Sim; C. J. Ashfield; J. Britten; G. B. Wollaston; F. Walker; C. Howie; Walter Galt; Sidney Beisly; H. C.; Dr. Prior; John Gibbs; W.P.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Preston Chronicle. October 25,
The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist.
The Edinburgh Weekly Review, November 22.
The Chelmsford Chronicle, Nov. 7, 1862.

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WITH CHARACTERS, OF

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AND AN ENUMERATION OF

THE SPECIES OF FERNS,

With Synonyms, References, etc. etc.

BY

THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,

AUTHOR OF 'THE HANDBOOK OF BRITISH FERNS,'
'THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATURE PRINTED,' ETC.
CURATOR OF THE CHELSEA BOTANIC GARDEN.

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The Publisher thinks it right to apprise the Purchasers of this Work that with the concluding Part there will be given Titles, Contents, Directions for the Arrangement of the Volumes, etc.; in the meantime the following statement will show exactly what the contents of each of the Nineteen Parts already issued comprise, viz.:—

PART 1—contains Synopsis of Genera, Classification, etc., pages .... ix.—lvi.
PART 2.—Ditto Ditto Ditto pages .... lvii.—civ.
PART 3.—Ditto Ditto Ditto pages cv.—cxxviii.; and Alphabetical Index, pages.......... 1—24.
PART 4.—Alphabetical Index, pages .... 25—72.
PART 5.—Classification, Synoptical Table of Genera, etc., pages cxxix.—cxl., and Alphabetical Index, pages.......... 73—108.
PART 6.—Table of Genera, pages cxli.—clii., and Alphab. Index, pages...109—144.
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PART 16.—Pages 313—336, and Plates .... 55—62.
PARTS 17 & 18.—(Double Part) pages 337—360, and Plates .... 63—72.
PART 19.—Table of Genera, pages cliii.—clxii.; Alphabetical Index, pages 361—372, and Plates .... 73—78.

☞ PART 20 is nearly ready, and it is confidently hoped that, as much of the remainder of the Work is in a forward state, there will be but little delay in issuing the future portions.

December, 1862.

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